東洋人の官有林就働禁止規定の戦時中取消をオタワ政府が閣令で決定

二世志願兵 ハワイで七千人應募

After all we've heard from Victoria, Mr. Hanbury's "husky intelligent men..." is really a compliment.

THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

Local opinion is that there's nothing wrong with berry farm leases that a little elbow grease couldn't fix up.

Vol. VI, No. 14 | 10c per copy | KASLO, B. C. | 40c per month | Saturday, March 6, 1943

Alta. Sugar Beet Contract Raised Six Dollars Per Acre

General Conditions Improving
Three Hundred Families Required

KASLO. — A six dollar increase from $27 to $33 per acre in wages for sugar beet labor in Alberta was announced by A. E. Russell, Alberta Security Commission representative, who completed a tour of the interior towns last Monday in Kaslo, accompanied by J. N. Lister, prairie supervisor and Tatsushi Maruno, Alberta farmer, seeking an additional 300 families. An increase of forty thousand to sixty thousand dollars in the earnings of Japanese is estimated as a result.

In a special interview, Tatsushi Maruno, well-known former Surrey berry grower, who was evacuated to an Alberta farm in the Lethbridge area last spring, gave detailed information regarding housing, water facilities, extra work, relation with the Commission, education and the actual beet work.

Regarding beet work, Mr. Maruno stated that sugar beet work can be done by children of 12 or 13 years of age but it must not be considered an easy job. Thinning and topping must be performed within a certain definite length of time and therefore the work is very strenuous but weeding and hoeing are fairly easy.

INCOME OF $1000

In citing his own family of six, Mr. Maruno declared that with only 20 acres of beet under contract, his family earned an income of $1000 by extra day labor and other jobs. He has two sons, 18 and 20, who worked at threshing, haying and are employed in logging camps during the winter.

Logging work which is available during the winter pays $37.50 per month plus board and lodging. This year the wage rate will be raised to a minimum of $60 per month according to report.

Between operations in the summer, employment for young people may be secured at two canneries, one in Lethbridge and other at Taber. Forty girls are now working as domestics in Lethbridge stated Mr. Maruno.

However, if families find it impossible to sustain themselves on their earnings, financial aid will be extended to the needy "at the same rate as is given in B. C."

"A family of three working hands is sufficient but there is a strong advisability against any family with small children and infirm old people going to Alberta."

* * *

DETAILS WORKED HERE

Family houses are being constantly improved said Mr. Maruno, and relationships between farmer and Japanese many ways, the number in the family, persons able to work and other details will be settled before movement is begun to Alberta.

"Public school education is provided free of charge up to Grade 9 and discussions are proceeding to take care of the high school students. Buses are handy for school children.

"Although the water contains alkali, it does not taste bad at all and it is only a matter of getting used to it. Installations of cisterns is being planned in many cases and the Commission has agreed to supply the neces-

(See "ALBERTA" P. 4)

Germans In Different Class From Others

OTTAWA.—In measures designed to relieve the reported shortage of farm labor in Canada, the use of some war prisoners or internees particularly Italians and Canadian-born Japanese is planned, according to a special Daily Province report.

"The Japanese are particularly adapted to the cultivation of sugar beets and soya beans. They may be housed together and directed in extensive fields of cultivation. Mainly, however, this labor would be scattered far apart with an individual here and there over wide areas."

So far as Germans are concerned, the report said, they won't be utilized. They are now behind wire enclosures and they will stay there. For their help there is no demand at all, or disposition to take the chance their employment would entail. They are considered in a class different from Italians or even Japanese.

ese have improved due to the work of Mr. Russel. But to avoid confusion in

Selective Service Seeks Data on Occupations

ORDER NO RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

KASLO, B. C.—Possibility that persons of Japanese origin are to be withdrawn from the special position they have occupied for the past year and placed under the jurisdiction of National Selective Service is seen in a report that Federal manpower authorities are examining the occupational classifications of Japanese in the Interior Housing Projects.

These have been prepared by the various supervisors for submission to Arthur MacNamara, who is deputy minister of labor and director of National Selective Service. As deputy minister of labor, both the evacuation of Japanese from the coast and their subsequent placement falls directly within his jurisdiction, and the transfer of the placement to Selective Service would be a logical step.

"The National Selective Service are very much interested in the occupational classification," the Security Commission Head Office told The New Canadian a short time ago.

Since last fall, when evacuation was completed, the question of Japanese placement has been moving progressively in this direction.

"NO DISCRIMINATION"

Last November, for instance, National Selective Service issued a strongly worded statement warning Canadian employers "that discrimination against workers for reasons of race, color or creed might result in all their labor supplies being cut off. (New Can., Nov. 30)

A further step was seen last December in the dissolution of the Security Commission itself and the appointment by the Minister of Labor of George Collins as "supervisor of Japanese re-allocation". It might be felt that the recent liberalising order-in-council in respect to employment on crown timber ties in with this. Possibly, the registration of all Japanese Americans in relocation centres for placement in industry now under way is a contributing factor.

* * *

FULLEST PRODUCTION

National Selective Service itself is, of course, the federal government program designed to use Canadian manpower most effectively to produce the highest quantities of essential goods and service. It holds to the principle that manpower should move voluntarily into essential production, and that every person able to work should do so. Where voluntary efforts fail, it is backed up by the National Selective Service Civilian Regulations.

These regulations, first enacted by Ottawa in April, 1942, and recently consolidated with amendments by P.C. 246 last January, are the regulations which have controlled employment of all other Canadians. A recent advertisement published in The New Canadian of Feb. 20 gives a brief summary.

Essentially, the idea is to place every person in a job for which he is fitted by training or experience. And he is to be placed at the going rate of wages. Where transfers of workers from one place to another are required, financial assistance is given and certain allowances are made by the government to meet special conditions.

If those of Japanese origin are brought under the regulations, probably some modification of policy would be introduced because of the

(See "SERVICE" P. 4)

Ontario Possibilities Impress Inspectors

(Special Wire To The New Canadian)

TORONTO.—The party of representatives from the interior towns sent to south-western Ontario to investigate farm settlement prospects there are "impressed with the possibilities" and have found conditions to be in accord with the descriptions given by Ontario officials on their recent tour, Takajiro Baba reported Friday in a wire to The New Canadian.

Mr. Baba, who accompanied the party as Kaslo delegate said:

"Having surveyed the beets area for six days we are impressed by the possibilities. Labour shortages and wages verify statements by McPherson and Easton. Details will require to be worked out with individual families. Arrive Nelson Monday."

Berry Loss One And Half Million

Two Thousand Acres Lost Three Year Lease Necessary

VANCOUVER.—More than $1,500,000 yearly income is lost to the Fraser Valley because of the unwise resettlement policy as carried out by the Custodian of Enemy Property in respect to berry farms vacated by Japanese according to spokesmen of the B. C. Coast Growers' Association.

Two thousand acres have already been lost, it is claimed, and many more are threatened. Weeds have overgrown many berry patches and brush has begun to appear on land cleared for new raspberry planting.

* * *

Two delegates from the association told the convention of the B. C. Federation of Agriculture on Saturday that only 10 per cent of the tenants who have occupied Japanese berry farms have leases. The others operate under a seasonal contract and as a result don't know whether to go ahead with cultivation and new planting or not.

THREE YEAR LEASE

They stated that at least a three-year lease was necessary to encourage these growers properly to look after their berry patches. In addition a compensation clause should be inserted in the lease to reimburse growers in the event of losses.

They explained that at least two seasons are necessary to produce a berry crop and some such clause was necessary so that a new acreage would be planted and thus continuity secured.

A resolution asking for a change of policy was presented to the meeting and endorsation of it promised.

The Coast Growers' Association is also asking that farmers be paid 12 cents a pound for strawberries this year and 14 cents for raspberries.

2000 Men Needed For Interior

Communities Choose Between Japanese & Plant Shutdown High Degree of Skill Not Required As At West Coast

VANCOUVER. — The general expectations among the interior lumbermen is that about 2000 Japanese will be eventually absorbed in the sawmills and logging camps of the interior, declared Wilfred Hanbury, director of the Interior Lumber Manufacturers' Association.

The first step, according to Mr. Hanbury, will be to ascertain the number and individual qualifications of the Japanese who are eligible for employment. Then a quick survey will be made of the mills and logging camps requiring additional labor. A good data in that respect has already been accumulated.

"It is understood that several mills in the interior have been idle owing to an unprecedented manpower shortage. Now that it is possible to employ Japanese, these mills will return to their former production. Most of the interior mills are relatively small as British Columbia mills go, and they are pretty well scattered in location. None of them will individually employ more than a dozen or so Japanese.

"In the interior not such a high degree of skill is required," reported Mr. Hanbury, "as in the big-timber country on the west coast. Husky, intelligent men can fit into the industry very easily regardless of previous experience."

COMMISSION HELP

"The B. C. Security Commission headed by Austin C. Taylor assisted the lumbermen from the beginning of their agitation for the release of Japanese labor. (New Can. Nov. 30, Dec. 12). The Commission attitude was that work in the logging camps and sawmills would provide really useful employment for men otherwise practically idle in interior camps, and it would stimulate production of one of British Columbia's most important commodities now in short supply.

"Some communities which in the past have objected to temporary settlement of Japanese will have to choose between the Japanese and industry or no Japanese and plant shutdown, according to the spokesmen for the interior lumbermen.

"The Interior Lumber Manufacturers' Association has been working for release of Japanese for employment in the logging industry for many months, but until now legislation excluding Japanese from operations on crown-grant timber had been a stumbling block.

Nisei Operate Twelve Man Mill at Lumby, B. C.

LUMBY, B. C. — A twelve-man mill operated by Canadian-born Japanese for the H. Sigalet & Co. interior lumber interests at Sugar [illegible] 24 miles inland from Lumby, [illegible] expected to cut from 40,000 to [illegible] board feet of lumber.

Lumby is 17 miles from Vernon, B. C. and cutting operations are [illegible] the smoothly.

The crew at the mill includes Melvin Kawano, Satoshi Araki, Takeru Araki, Mitts Sugiyama, Harold Sayama, Sam Yamasaki, Tosh Takimoto, Yosh Kanzaki, Satoshi Murakami, Jimmy Horiuchi, Tommy Sugiyama and Tomekichi Shibata.

Justice David Whiteside Appointed Chairman Of Farm Land Committee

VANCOUVER. — The Daily Province said last week that it received a report from Ottawa, saying that Mr. Justice David Whiteside of New Westminster has been appointed chairman of a "committee that will deal with Japanese farm lands in British Columbia."

No further details on either the appointment or the committee were available.

Last Fishing Vessel Purchased

Mere Trickle of Applications For 1943 Licence

VANCOUVER.—The last of the 1100 fishing vessels handled by the Disposal Committee and the Custodian of Enemy Property, three 40-foot pickup boats and 32 gillnetters were sold to Nelson Brothers Fisheries Limited. The firm will charter them out to company fishermen.

VANCOUVER. — The federal fisheries department has missed this year a fishing licence rush that was an early annual event before Pearl Harbor, reports the Province.

"Each year, when the old licenses expired, the Japanese appeared early and renewed them, long before the white and the Indian fishermen acted. The latter waited until they needed the certificates. But the Japanese were always right there to get in early."

(Japanese fishermen were restricted in number and confined to one fishing district except in cases of the returned soldiers making the above necessary.)

TRICKLE OF LICENCE

The last figures of licensed Japanese fishermen showed 2090 issued out of a total of 13,602 licences in 1941, the Province article stated. Whether this total will be reached this year the department officials are not in position to estimate, for there has been only a trickle of applications so far for 1943 licences.

However, the 1942 total, exclusive of the Japanese was 15,3?0, nearly 2000 more than in 1941.

This increase was partly due to the fact, explained the report, that when the Japanese were eliminated from the industry, many white men decided to go fishing. Then too, the satisfactory prices for all grades of food fish on this coast was a further inducement.

There is a possibility that war calls may cut the total of 1943 but fishing is an essential industry, necessary to war effort and to home support, and it is probable that by the time the season begins there will be no lack of fishermen, the report concluded.

The New Canadian

An Independent Weekly Organ Published as a Medium of Expression Among the People of Japanese Origin in Canada

P. O. Drawer A Kaslo, B. C.

Tom Shoyama — Editor & Publisher
Takaichi Umezuki — Japanese Section Editor

Staff
Harry S. Kondo H. Tsuji Roy Ito

Rates: 40c per Month $2.00 for Six Months in Advance

A Fresh Start Preferable

Ottawa's recent decision to lift a long-standing British Columbia regulation barring persons of Oriental ancestry from employment in the cutting of crown - granted timber will be welcomed by every Canadian opposed to undemocratic racial discrimination.

What steps may be taken to give effect to the order are not known. The assumption is, however, that the order was passed to make available to interior British Columbia logging interests the pool of labor in the Interior Housing Projects. On that account the work opportunities will be eagerly welcomed by many in the projects, where employment continues to decline from winter peaks.

But while welcoming the federal government's action as a matter of principle, and admitting that it may benefit some, we need not be enthusiastic over its prospects. Particularly so, if it is intended that very large numbers are to be placed in such employment. For the basic drawback is glaringly obvious in Victoria's openly declared hostility to the move—[illegible] rationalised as it may be on the "fire hazard that might exist."

The inescapable fact of the matter is that prejudice has been crystallized into a tradition in the emotions of so many British Columbians. Hence the compromising attitude of Victoria's legislators. And as such it will continue to be the gravest handicap we will have to battle against, in every effort to return to a normal way of life either now, or in the troubled post-war era ahead.

The alternative is that widely supported now by our thinking friends—a widespread dispersion throughout the rest of Canada. Unquestionably it may be riskier and tougher than to sit in blind timidity in British Columbia now. But it offers the very real hope of a new and fresh start and the building of a fuller and happier future than any we may even remotely hope for in this province, until four decades of prejudice and hostility are swept away.

A Well-Earned Raise

Particularly good news to almost 3000 Japanese Canadians now making an invaluable contribution to Canada by laboring on the sugar beet farms of Southern Alberta is the announcement that this year the contract price has been raised from $27 to $33 per acre.

The $6 per acre difference will make an appreciable and much-deserved increase in the income of the many families who came through the unforseen difficulties and back-breaking labor of the beet fields with unflagging spirits. With a year of experience behind them, and with the higher price offered they are expected to handle a larger acreage with even great r success.

It is interesting to note that each province thus offers to prospective suger beet workers an advantage stressed over the others. Ontario, on which a full report may soon be heard, places the emphasis on more temperate climate with its better prospects for year-round employment. Manitoba points to a recognized achievement in good relations between new and older Canadians. Alberta stresses location, a welcome, and the highest price per acre.

The choice, if any, is up to the prospective farmer.

It is so easy in the midst of a war, to advocate such things as the deportation to Japan of all Canadian residents of Japanese racial origin. But it is worth looking at all sides of this question. Such a policy could only work in one of the two ways: Either it would have to be done on a basis of sheer brute force—which would compel Asia to take back yellow people; or else it would have to be based on agreement to make Asia-for-the-Asiatics.

If the white man is willing to get out of all the lands except America and Europe he can keep on talking about mass deportation of all Japs.

But he could take no more certain step to make the Yellow Peril of which the Kaiser talked, a certainty. Nor, indeed could Japan win in a hundred years so great a victory as that foolish move would confer upon her in supposed defeat. For Japan's wildest dream was Asia for the Asiatics.

—Elmore Philpott in the News Herald

High and Low

By R. I.

THE OLD SCHOOL PRINCIPAL

When one of his students irked him with a vexing reply, he would snort,

"Go to your grandmother's ducks . . ." And if it irked him still further, the phrase that came pouring down on the unfortunate student would be,

"Go to your grandmother's ducks and all her goslings!"—which introduces my old school principal.

* * *

To the average child the old school principal is an awesome figure and I was no exception. In the earliest grades I did not consider him a friend at all, for you see he "did me dirt"—he gave me the "strap" in the fourth grade. But he brushed it off the record and I did the same and got along famously after that.

A few days before I was scheduled to join the long list of male evacuees to the road camps, I went over to his house near Jericho Beach for a last goodbye.

Greeting me at the door, he shook my hand, this white-haired, slim, distinguished principal of mine and bade me enter. From the attic to the basement with pardonable pride he conducted me around his personally-planned house. The shining automatic stoker was tried once, twice, thrice and I agreed that it was a marvellous piece of mechanical equipment.

We sat down in comfortable chairs and had our talk. He sketched a few facts from his life. A farm boy raised and educated in Ontario, he came to British Columbia by way of Manitoba where he spent fifteen years teaching. Little Winona, Elkhorn, Pipestone, Cyprus River, Morris High—he rattled them off like famous battles won; and then to Vancouver in 1910.

When I asked for some highlights of his teaching career, he rubbed his cheeks, called me by my Japanese name and said, "Teaching isn't much exciting I'm afraid. It's the same routine day after day.

"But I recall one Japanese boy," he continued. "His name was Sochi, pronounced like the salmon sockeye. This was before the last war. Sochi (or perhaps Soichi) came up to me one day and requested permission to attend school. He was 19 or 20 then, a graduate of the schools in Japan. Certainly, I said. And today—after all these years, I think Sochi was one of the finest students I ever had. He was excellent in grammar, (you have grammar in Japanese too) and could translate from Japanese into English with amazing ease. The last I heard of him was that he had gone to Toronto to enlist in the army of the last war. I wonder just what happened to him."

"Do you remember much about the last war?" I queried.

"It was much the same as this but . . . the world will never be the same again. Perhaps when it is all over the nations will be able to live in peace with each other for all times. Without doubt, the world will never be the same again."

"The world will never be the same again," I thought, "Yes. But for us . . . a better world?" Freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom from fear, freedom from want — the Four Freedoms, surely it must include us. Surely with men as fine and decent as this old school principal . . . surely . . . a better world for us too . . . in peace. I remember many years ago . . .

* * *

One day when we were in the fifth grade, our regular teacher was absent one morning and the substitute had not arrived. The principal came up from the office to take charge for the time being and as usual we started off with the Lord's Prayer.

It was only a feeble mumble that followed him! He was more than disgusted, he was horrified. "The Lord's Prayer," he exclaimed, "is one of the finest things on earth. I don't care what religion you have. It still is one of the finest things we have!" **And one by one we stood** up to recite the Lord's Prayer and fifty per cent of the class could not!

All Japanese, about six in number were in that group . . . and the Chinese. We were severely instructed to copy the Lord's Prayer and learn it word by word by next afternoon or else!

Next day after school, the printed with flying colors. Lord's Prayer cipal was late because of his many duties and we poor, naive souls, the Japanese and the Chinese kids persuaded the substitute teacher to let us go as we had to hurry to our language schools.

There was a roar about this. The principal came bounding up the stairs and gave us a stern and a justified lecture. "You're not Japanese or Chinese," he thundered. "You're Canadians first and last! I don't care one pin about your

(Please Turn to P. 3)

Letters to the Editor

Not All Nisei's Fault!

Editor, The New Canadian . . .

In a recent article in The New Canadian, a writer professes to be very disgusted with the part Nisei are playing in today's community self - government. He places all blame for their behaviour on the Nisei themselves. Yet, he were to analyze the average Japanese-Canadians' background, he would soon realize that the present state of affairs is not entirely the Nisei's fault. We are our environment until we have the opportunity to change.

OMNIPOTENT THEORY

What is it about the Japanese home that has resulted in its failure to teach responsibility? It can be traced to the reactionary parents with their omnipotent elder theory. In the Japanese home, children were taught absolute respect for their parent's decisions. All ideas of the family not in conformity with that of the head were promptly branded "nama iki" to "Red" and worse. The constant disapproval and ridicule discouraged youthful ideas and whatever independent thinking that was learned at school was soon given up.

This narrow attitude was usually adopted by the community as a whole towards Nisei organizations. So long as they did not get new ideas, the stultified oldsters beamed benevolence; but how was the J.C.C.L. regarded? So, to evade clashes and to kow-tow for approval, most organizations spent their time, talent and energy on sports and concerts.

It is true that there were liberal parents and capable youths but what can a few leaders do with a mass that is indifferent and their elders who are hostile.

BECAME A MOCKERY

Another fault of the Nisei can be stated best in the words of a British statesman, "Public approval without public faith." Activities would be organized with great fervour only to peter out in a few years from lack of support. Those many oratorical contests in both languages are good examples of a fade-out. They started out with great fanfare to be an useful institution and in a few years became a mockery of all that.

It is clear now that this inability to sustain public spirit and interest was not at all to be blamed on the spirit of the times. The same characteristics are evident in the evacuation town Nisei's failure. It must be in his character or his environment that he cannot visualize and realize, too. Our success in our new positions is not a matter for a few well-trained leaders, it is everyone's concern. It could not have been the irresponsibility on those evacuation town leaders; it must have been lack of support that caused their retirement. This indifference is not a B. C. product, it is evident everywhere among the Nisei.

We were unintentionally reared to be spiritually weak. This great trek from our homes has emancipated most of us from the reactionary background of the Issei. Are we ready to prove that we can remold ourselves? If we are to carve a place for ourselves in tomorrow's Canada, we must start to become interested and informed on ourselves and our country, today—right now!

"PEG"

Winnipeg, Man.

White Collar Jobs Scarce in East

Editor, The New Canadian . . .

I have received a few inquiries from my friends who desire to obtain employment in the east where they may put to some use their knowledge of typewriting, bookkeeping and shorthand. Perhaps many other Nisei will be interested in this particular question and therefore, I am writing the following to be of some help to them.

Many Nisei young men and women desire office employment but only a few lucky ones have attained their wishes. For instance, my brother-in-law with a sound business training and with plenty of experience has not been successful in finding office work, in spite of the fact that he has passed Civil Service Grade 1 clerk examination and also has passed the typewriting examination with a mark of 100%.

There is, however, a definite disadvantage for even those who have obtained office work (in comparison with domestic workers who do not have to worry about the cost of food and lodging)—that is, they are paid only from $15 to $20 per week. With room and board costing in the neighbourhood of $45 per month, even if you are to obtain stenographical or clerical occupation with the above renumeration, you would have little left to carry on any studies in commercial law and fundamentals of business as some Nisei might wish to do.

But there may be some Nisei who, in coming east, have only the desire of further study than that of merely obtaining a white collar job. To them I would suggest that it would be advisable to follow the example of one Nisei boy who is working at a local tourist home. I am told that he receives $40 per month besides his keep, and that he is able to defray the cost of his night school studies with tips he receives from guests of the house.

So far as I know, the only way open at present for a single boy or a girl to come alone to Montreal has been to accept domestic employment and be sent her travelling expenses paid by the Commission. After rendering satisfactory service for a reasonable length of time, one should be free to look for other employment. If anyone cares to follow this course, they should write to Mr. E. G. Trueman, Placement Officer for the B. C. Security Commission at Toronto, asking him to keep in mind for the first available opening. I understand that a dozen or so boys that came here recently from Schreiber way were placed by Mr. Trueman.

H. W.

Montreal, P. Q.

On the Record

By K. W.

The failure of the Canadian-born and educated second generation to carry the load in the Japanese community's relations with government authority is most glaringly evident in the interior towns which now house about half the Japanese-Canadian population of the country.

It is well-known that in the early days a very large measure of the work of registering, moving and settling evacuees in these towns fell upon Nisei shoulders. Likewise much of the ground work in renovation and construction was accomplished through them. And logically they rapidly assumed certain responsibilities. Many took over, and hold today, most of the key positions — foremanship, housing, maintenance, welfare, office administration, education and so forth—which assure the smooth running of the projects under government supervisors.

Unquestionably, in such positions the Canadian-born and educated young people have helped their fellows immensely. Indirectly they have been able to influence administration to a far greater degree than is generally realized. In fact, probably they have been by far a greater influence for the general welfare than any of the Japanese committees, which as often as not are regarded simply by the authorities as self-important bodies attempting to poke their collective noses into matters of which they know very little.

But what has been needed, and logically should have been sustained from the beginning, is an active Nisei participation in community affairs through those self-same committees. It is here indeed that the Nisei have fallen down on the job — either through not taking part or from playing a false part.

The latter has been a common experience. Where the Nisei have acted on community committees or grievance groups they have ended up usually as goats. Because of the language factor the Nisei is elected spokesman for demands inspired by first generation thought even though he may not subscribe to the demands himself. But those who advance them first, stay safely in the background when it comes to presenting them for action. The Nisei spokesman is pushed forward into the open to express an Issei-formulated opinion. Usually the results have been unhappy from everyone's point of view.

BALLAST OF REASON

Yet whatever may be said of community committees, they are attempts to evolve some form of democratic self-government within the limits allowed by a government-supported project. As such, the committees are in touch with the people themselves, probably too much so in that respect from the point of view of government authority. Hence, what is needed is a ballast of reason and temperate suggestion to give them importance as far as project authorities are concerned and thus to make them genuinely effective. Obviously, it is the Nisei, situated in an intermediary position both by his training and his work, who is best fitted to supply that ballast. Without it, few if any Issei community committees can hope to advance reasonable suggestions which will appeal to authority and which are broad and far-sighted in their objectives.

The Nisei responsibility is clear. It is not enough to be simply spokesmen. It is far more essential that they take an active part in the shaping of community opinion and community-supported policy. We are not yet old enough, perhaps, to adopt the American example, which permits only American-born citizens to be elected to community councils. But we are more than old enough to be taking a very active and aggressive part in the shaping of our own immediate and more distant affairs.

APPLY EVERYWHERE

While these remarks apply chiefly to the interior housing projects, they hold good for any area where evacuees have been so concentrated to make their group contacts with government officials of great importance. They apply thus to the increasingly important sugar beet projects, where the value of unity among farmers and a united opinion to work for general betterment is obvious.

As concentration grows progressively less, however, the function of the Nisei necessarily changes. It becomes a question of taking the lead in cultivating in personal terms all-important social, cultural, and business relations with other Canadians. In some cases, group contacts will be important. But the obvious backward tendency is for the Nisei, even when widely scattered, to fall back within themselves in social groups, to the exclusion of those all-important relations. It is a tendency already noted, and upon which more may be said later.

Over and above the more immediate questions which arise in the daily activity of the people, are the larger ones which concern everyone of our racial descent. Upon these, unfortunately, there is no unity of expression or action available, sorely needed as it is today. Legislation, for instance, which proposes to exclude our children from schools in B. C. is surely an issue which concerns all of us and ought not to be allowed to pass unheeded. Likewise the sale of our property is a question calling for a reasoned and united expression of opinion. So, too, with permanent resettlement. And upon such issues as these, it is the Canadian-born citizen who must both shape the opinion and suggestion as well as to express it.

It is here that we look to the American situation for a lead. There, the Japanese American Citizens' League — composed of Nisei — continues in spite of evacuation to lead the fight for the preservation of their natural-born rights and for a happier and more secure future for themselves and their children. And, mark you, with notable success.

But we can be sure on this side of the border that if we lack the energy and aggressiveness to take the lead in facing problems which arise in our own districts or projects, we can scarcely hope for success in tackling issues which now assume national importance.

A New Life

The day dawns with fashionate beauty
On our new countryside,
The sun spreads its glorious wings
O'er the crop we hoe;
It brings to us life anew;
A challenge, bold and true.

There's peace here and friendship too,
We thought they had flown;
For it's a common man to man
When we meet upon the soil.
The old life dies with its selfish thoughts,
Its carefree ways, midst troubled cots.

The morrow will dawn with harmony
Amongst new nations, understood;
God will spring His eternal wings
O'er the bonds of brotherhood;
'Twill bring to earth life anew;
A challenge bold and true.

"Tom"

Coaldale, Alta.

The Little Red Schoolhouse

By ROY MATSUI

SANDON, B.C.

BON VOYAGE!

We deeply regret that our Business Math teacher has left us and headed for London, Ontario. During his period of instruction Mr. Jim Kagawa has managed to pull the students one quarter of the way nearer their objective. The students all join in thanking him for his voluntary assistance towards the vital education of the Sandon Nisei.

In his place we have Mr. Masao Kuwabara picking up where Jim left off. I am sure the students will find him a capable teacher. Give him your utmost co-operation, students, and in return you'll receive invaluable instruction and guidance.

We all send Jimmy our very best wishes and hope that he'll always go on high and never shift gear! May luck meet him everywhere!

RATIONING?

Nowadays girls come to school minus their paint. Some of their faces are somewhat polished too. I wonder if that stuff is rationed, or could it be the hard water? Maybe the boys have something to do with it! Nevertheless the boys aren't much better. Their chins are always sort of dirty. What do you think, girls? With all the beatings you've taken you ought to be plenty tough now. Maybe you can't get him razor blades but snow isn't rationed yet, not in Sandon!

EXPERIENCE

"A lover's Eyes will gaze an eagle blind,
"A lover's Ears will hear the lowest sound."

As the teacher recited these words, the instructor lecturing in the next room paused, a little annoyed at the inattention of her students. After the lesson the Bookkeeping teacher went to the English teacher,

"You're always talking about love and romance. Could it be that you talk from actual experience?"

"Ah — yes," replied the English teacher, "it's the only way to get the kids to understand!"

* * *

STUDENTS VS. TEACHERS

Railroad section men are always shovelling snow in front of our school entrance. Now we have a high snow bank over eight feet high, making a forty-five degree incline to the door. A young pupil one day came rushing down the grade, manouevered himself skilfully around the corner, then darted up the stairs. The teacher that followed tried the same thing, only she was "sitting pretty" on the slippery floor with her day's lessons flying all around her. Of course you know how the pupils love their bookkeeping — we picked the papers all up and made sure they were smudged beautifully.

KING'S ENGLISH

At a recent English test, we were asked to name at least three contemporaries of Shakespeare. A young lad who was stoking the stove nearby abruptly disturbed the class, "Dickens, Howitt, Burns!" "Don't give the wrong answers away!" scolded the teacher.

● Mrs. Paula Overhill of Revelstoke, B.C. would like to secure two Nisei girls from the interior towns for housework in that city. Girls interested and desiring further information should write to Mrs. Overhill at P. O. Box 144, Revelstoke, B. C.

There are quite a number of families residing in Revelstoke and one Nisei girl houseworking there writes, "I find that the people are very friendly and am sure that other girls will be treated the same."

Belt of Thousand Stitches For U.S. Nisei Soldiers

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyoming. —"The belt of a thousand stitches," more potent than any charm and talisman is being made and stitched by the loving hands of a thousand women to protect their soldier from the bullets of his enemies.

This idea of embroidering charm belts was borrowed from Japan by the women of this centre when the announcement came from the War department that an all-Nisei combat unit was to be organized.

The feminine relatives of the Nisei soldiers in the armed forces began at once to fashion belts — each a strip of white cloth large enough to hold a thousand stitches.

Stationing themselves by the community stores, mess halls and other gathering places, these women ask the aid of other women to complete these charmed belts. With red unbroken thread which is a symbol of their united strength, girls and women stitch and knot the thread upon the belts.

Sceptics may call this a mere superstition but what can uplift the morale of a soldier so much as to have him believe that the strength and thoughts of a thousand women are protecting him through the crucial battle to victory.

* * *

In a statement issued to the Japanese American press, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said that the enlistment of the Nisei for army service and defense industries was not "complete rehabilitation, but it is the first step in that direction."

"It is only by mutual confidence and co-operation that the loyal American-Japanese can be restored to their civil rights," said the statement.

"The present program is not complete rehabilitation, but it is the first step in that direction. The United States government has evidenced its faith in the loyal American-Japanese by giving them the opportunity to serve their country. This is their opportunity to demonstrate to the American people that they have faith in America."

Across CANADA

18 NISEI AT CHAPLEAU

There are eighteen fellows working here at Chapleau in Northern Ontario.

Before we came here, we had heard that it was quite a place and we were hoping for some do-nut — something like a miniature Toronto — but sadly we found only a hole. However, it is not a bad place as it has a YMCA with two bowling alleys, one Chinese laundry, two Chinese restaurants, two hotels, two drug stores and one theatre that changes twice a week.

The work that the Japs do are "wiping engines" "cleaning shop" and "lighting up". Cleaning shop is trying to keep the Round-house tidy — if at all possible. I'm lighting up in the Round-house. That is, I light the fires in the loco's, put up the steam pressure, fill the boilers with water and keep up the pressure. Sounds simple doesn't it? Well — it's like hell and just as hot.

This town is all French and they cannot speak English at all. Although the Japs who can't speak English have a great time with them—they both speak pidgin English, wave their arms—and believe it or not but they understand each other. Our high school French is just another language here.

Tadao Kato, the famous boxer, was here as our cook at the beginning but now he is fighting in Toronto. He's a swell fighter, but as a cook . . . he . . . well . . . I'm still living anyway!

G. Y.

Box 380,
Chapleau, Ont.

* * *

ALBERTA COOPERATIVE

In the United States Relocation Centres a Co-operative Union is working with great success according to a recent report in The New Canadian. In Picture Butte also, we have a Co-operative Union organized for the benefit of the Japanese people and directed by Rev. Kawamura of the Picture Butte Buddhist Temple.

The Picture Butte Cooperative is an offshoot of the Raymond Co-operative Union which was established some years before the evacuation.

With steady progress of the evacuation, there arose a steady demand for the foodstuffs at Raymond. Because of the long distance involved and a new business licence impossible to obtain, a branch was set up at Picture Butte last October.

Fee for each member in our dollar per year. There is no delivery. At present 90% of the families are on the Union's list.

Japanese foodstuffs became very scarce last summer. Shoyu disappeared completely, rice and miso supplies dwindled and some difficulties were had. To ease the shortage of rice, barley was urged to be mixed with the rice to form a Japanese-style "mugi-meshi". The price charged for this is $1.30 for a pound bag.

Daizu or soya bean is cultivated to a limited degree in Alberta and consequently miso is made by some families. Instructions in the manufacture of shoyu has also been given. (Miso is being used but shoyu still has to be put on the table. The Chinese dealer sells shoyu that is inferior to the one we have been using but very much higher in price.)

Other commodities sold by the Union are salt salmon from the Pacific coast, groceries from Lethbridge wholesalers, and fruit and vegetables. Japanese drugs purchased from O. Kondo and Seishindo companies are now in Raymond.

Y. K.

Picture Butte, Alta.

● High and Low

(Continued from P. 2)

language schools . . . . this school comes first!"

That night we trooped down to his room and needless to say passed with flying colors. Lord's Prayer . . . Canadians . . .

Yes, I remember.

* * *

We put on our hats and took a stroll down to the beach. He pointed out an air raid shelter one man was building in his back yard just across from the air station. When the airmen came rushing out to catch the bus he commented, "Cream of the nation."

We walked along the water's edge, an elderly man and a Jap boy. Large logs were bumping the beach with each succeeding wave. They must have been used during the last cold spell. Children were playing in the sand. Gulls were drifting overhead. Two cat boats darted over the clear blue water. A tired tug fussed over a boom of logs. The shining buildings of Vancouver sparkled to the east.

There were Stanley Park, Lions Gate Bridge, the snow-capped Lions, West Vancouver, Point Atkinson Light, a trim Island steamer . . . the breeze, the sun, the sea air, the carefree children . . . and us . . . an elderly man and a Jap boy.

Ten Appointed to Contact Alta. BCSC: Coaldale Forms Society

COALDALE, Alta.— A branch of the Raymond Buddhist Temple was formed here by the efforts of Toshitaro Tanaka, a permanent resident of Coaldale and Fukuzo Okano, former well-known member of the Bukkyokai in Vancouver.

At the second meeting held on February 14, Fukuzo Okano was chosen to head the Temple for the year. He will be assisted by:

Toshitaro Tanaka, Takitaro Tsuji, vice-presidents; Yoshio Okano, treasurer; Genko Nishimura, secretary; Shoson Asato, Fujio Morisaki, K. Tonota, auditors; Tomekichi Takuyama, Kikutaro Otani, altar attendants.

* * *

In Coaldale district there were 10 Japanese families before evacuation. Evacuated families number seventy, practically all strangers to each other.

The Buddhist Church plans to hold a meeting every second and fourth Sunday of each month, and the ministers of Picture Butte and Raymond will visit alternately.

COALDALE, Alta.— A Japanese Committee was formed here on February 14 and the following were elected to fill the various offices:

Seisuke Naruke, president; Matazaemon Fujita, vice-president; Tsuyutaro Tsuji, chairman; Kiyoshige Saga, vice-chairman; Seiko Oyama, treasurer; Tamashirose, Narukami and Tanaka, auditors; Yoshio Okano and Shuzo Nomura, secretaries.

S. Naruke and M. Fujita were appointed to represent the district on the Commission contact group.

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.— Five representatives from the Picture Butte area and five from Taber, Coaldale and Raymond have been named to contact the B. C. Security Commission on matters concerning the Japanese evacuees in Alberta.

The five already named from Picture Butte (New Can. Feb. 13) are K. Uyeda, S. Sakumoto, S. Yamada, Inaba and S. Aoki. Coaldale representatives recently appointed were S. Naruke and M. Fujita. T. Okamoto, M. Amemori and J. Morishita were elected from Taber and Raymond districts.

Spanish Consul Meets Blue River Men

KAMLOOPS, B. C.—(CP)— The Spanish Consul, Fernando de Kobbe and vice-consul F. P. Bernard, from Vancouver, have been on an inspection trip to the road camps in the Blue River-Yellowhead section, meeting a delegation from the camps at Blue River, a week ago.

"The Japanese expressed satisfaction with the attitude of all officials connected with the camps and with the staff at Blue River," the Canadian Press said.

A total of some 250 men are still employed in road work in three camps on the section at Lempriere, Pyramid and Thunder River. Work consists chiefly of slashing and falling timber on the right of way and burning up the slash.

"We Would Not Be In Control of Our Fate and Destiny If Japs Had Votes"

NISEI LIBERTIES UNION AT KASLO

KASLO, B.C.— A meeting of fifty young people held here February 26, called into being a new second generation organization temporarily named the "Nisei Liberties Union." It will seek to establish contacts with other Nisei groups in communities scattered throughout the country with a view to united action on common problems.

A provisional executive was elected to draft a constitution for the new organization and to proceed in the meanwhile with the immediate work of establishing such contacts.

In Kaslo itself the Union will seek to take an active part in community affairs, and to organize study groups on outstanding problems facing Japanese evacuees to-

"SERVICE"

(Continued from P. 1)

special conditions prevailing among them.

REGISTER FOR WORK

The regulations, as now applied to other Canadians, require that any person from 16 to 65 years of age register for work if not gainfully employed for seven days. A Selective Service officer may then direct him to apply for suitable employment, and to accept such employment when it is offered him.

In deciding what employment is "suitable", the officer must take into consideration physical condition, training, experience, prior earnings, personal responsibilities and the distance of the employment from his place of residence.

Thus office workers are not made into loggers and fishermen, or loggers and fishermen into clerics or domestics.

To prevent dislocations in industry from workers quitting, an employer must give seven days notice to an employee in writing, and a worker seven days notice to an employer before leaving his job.

PERMIT FOR EMPLOYMENT

Permits to seek employment must be issued to a worker by the Selective Service office, which may impose certain restrictions upon it.

Unless in possession of such a permit, a person is not allowed to "apply for, accept or enter employment as an employee."

Similarly, employers seeking men must notify the Selective Service office of their needs, and are forbidden to interview or discuss or hire any person unless he has a permit to obtain work.

Agricultural workers are covered by a separate section in the regulations, which aims at assuring labor for the farms.

FARM WORKERS FROZEN

Farm workers are not allowed to leave the farm except to join the armed forces or to take temporary employment outside an urban municipality for not more than sixty days in the year, unless he has a special Selective Service permit.

This permit must be presented to an employer, before the employer may engage the person.

The permit, issued by the Selective Service officer, may have restrictions as to the place, nature and duration of such employment, and may be cancelled by notice in writing.

Restrictions on advertising for workers are also provided, and special regulations for technical personnel, and university science students.

OBITUARY

LLOYD KATSUMI SEKI

The funeral for Lloyd Katsumi Seki, four months of age, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshi Seki of Kaslo was held on February 27 at the Kaslo United Church with Rev. K. Shimizu officiating.

VICTORIA.— (CP)— The C.C.F. Party in the Legislature today was challenged by E. T. Kenney (Lib. Coalition Skeena) to make public its stand on the Japanese question.

The people in British Columbia were entitled to know just what their attitude will be in dealing with the Japanese problem added the Skeena member, who said the Opposition was using the Legislature as a sounding board to see which way the wind blew.

"I recall a few years ago when this Party seriously considered the Japanese question and decided we should extend to them the franchise," he continued. "What a nice situation we would have here today if 25,000 Japanese concentrated in one or two areas and the majority of them had franchise. We now would not be in control of our own fate or destiny, knowing that the balance of power would remain in their hands.

"Only a few days ago the Leader of the Opposition told us that if his group had had the distribution of 15,000 votes in the last election they would have had 23 members in the Legislature. I wonder what would have happened if they had had the distribution of 23,000 Japanese votes in that election.

ONLY ONE SOLUTION

There is one solution of this problem which will be satisfactory to the people of this province and that is the repatriation of all Japanese. We have been told the Dominion has promised other provinces to return Japanese now in their midst, to this Coast when the war is over. If the Dominion have power to return them here, it also has the power to return them to Japan. If preferred treatment is to be accorded to Eastern Canada and denied to British Columbia, then there should be an evacuation at Ottawa as well."

Urge Deportation Clause In Peace Treaties

OTTAWA.— A. W. Neil (Ind. Comox - Alberni) tonight in the House of Commons urged deportation of Japanese after the war and a guarantee against further Japanese immigration into Canada, according to Canadian Press report.

"Mr. Neil said, in urging deportation of Japanese after the war and a guarantee against further immigration, that decisions on these points should be made immediately and that decision should be written into the peace treaties."

East Indians Seek Vote At Victoria

VICTORIA, B. C.— East Indians of British Columbia last Tuesday asked the cabinet for the Provincial vote and abolition of what they termed racial barriers against them.

With the delegation was a veteran of the 1914-18 war, Bahoo Singh, wearing his service medals and two stalwart young soldiers of this war, Phangan Singh and G. S. Badall, in the uniform of Canadian soldiers.

Beating And Arrest In Registration Trouble

NEWELL, Calif.—The beating of two Japanese evacuees and the arrest of 25 others in disturbances over registration for job clearance and military service at the War Relocation Authority's centre at Tule Lake, California, were reported Tuesday by Director Harvey M. Coverly in an A.P. dispatch.

Round the Towns . . .

Home Mission Official Tours Interior Towns

Rev. George Dorey, D.D., secretary of the Home Mission Board of the United Church of Canada is now touring the interior housing projects, inspecting the work being carried on among the Japanese residents by the ministers and workers of the United Church. He arrived in Kaslo last Saturday, leaving for Slocan and New Denver on Monday, and will visit Greenwood and Tashme before arriving in Vancouver.

"Arrived Safely" Wires Ontario Inspection Member

Takajiro Baba, who left Kaslo two weeks ago for inspection of Ontario farms, sent the following telegram to his town: "Arrived safely. Address 190 Thames St. Regards to all."

* * *

SANDON.—Representing Sandon, Toshio Matsui left on an inspection tour of Southern Ontario beet farms.

First Sandon Wedding

Miss Masako Nakatsuka, second daughter of Mr. Toshitaro Nakatsuka was married to Mr. Tsugio Fukushima, second son of Mr. Sholaro Fukushima in the first wedding at Sandon on February 27.

The ceremony was performed at the Buddhist Temple by Rev. D. Kajatsu. Baishakunins for the happy event were Mr. Heizo Ito and Mr. Fukumatsu Sakiyama.

* * *

Sandon has become warmer. For the first time since the end of October the good mother earth appeared. Everything is going splendidly.

VITAL STATISTICS

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshi Ono, (nee Tamiye Inamoto) on February 4 at the Slocan City Hospital, a baby girl.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Koga of Dominion City, Manitoba, on February 11, a boy.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Tamura of Arnaud, Man. on February 12, a boy.

Sends Artificial Flowers For Hospital Patients

One anonymous woman in Lemon Creek recently sent to Dr. Shimotakahara of Kaslo a box of artificial flowers with the following letter enclosed.

"Inside the box I am sending you artificial flowers which I have made during my spare time in the winter. At your convenience will you please instruct the nurses to place them in the hospital. I could not obtain all the materials I needed and they are not much, but I hope they will cheer the patients till the world is green with spring."

* * *

Shower For New Denver Bride

A group of friends gathered last week at the home of Miss Kay Oda, honouring at a bridal shower Miss Lily Hatanaka, whose marriage to Mr. Ken Saito, both of New Denver, is to take place shortly.

* * *

Fortnightly community dances are being held at New Denver under sponsorship of the Young People's Society, with proceeds being donated each time to worthy causes. The sum of $23 was realized last week, which was donated to the Hospital.

Notice to 1943 Victory Gardeners

● In a circular received by The New Canadian from the Provincial Dept. of Agriculture, the B. C. Agricultural Production Committee advises gardeners in the province to note the following three points.

1. For good results, secure "Grown in B.C." and "Registered" garden vegetable seeds.

2. Information re "Certified Seed Potatoes" may be obtained from Mr. H. S. McLeod, 514 Federal Building, Vancouver, B. C.

3. A timely pamphlet "Gardening on a City Lot" is obtainable free of charge, on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Victoria, B. C.

YMBA Organize At Picture Butte

Women's Group Planned Shortly

PICTURE BUTTE, Alta.—A young Men's Buddhist Association was formed at the Picture Butte Buddhist Temple on January 17. Rev. Kawamura, Mr. K. Itsuno and Mr. H. Miyagawa were chosen as honorary members.

Headed by president Satoru Nakatsuru the list of officers is as follows:

Tetsunori Shibu, vice-president; Takaiki Shigemi, second vice-president; Yoshinobu Toyota, chairman; Masami Kuriyama, treasurer; Masaji Shigemi, Tsutao Ito, auditors; Tsutao Ito, Sunday School convener; Jin Nakatsuru, Japanese secretary; Hisao Suzuki, corresponding secretary; Kenji Itsuno, English secretary; Kunio Itsuno, Masaji Itsuno, Hironori Shikaji, conveners.

A ping-pong table has been set up for the enjoyment of all members. Plans for a YWBA organization is being pushed forward.

* * *

SHIGERU KUROMI, No. 2 Camp, Yard Creek, via Malakwa, B. C. would like to know the whereabouts of CHUJIRO YOSHIDA.

"ALBERTA"

(Continued from P. 1)

sary materials if the Japanese are willing to build them for themselves.

"Religious facilities are available, there being two Buddhist Churches and two ministers, and a Japanese United Church minister serving the territory."

Southern Alberta is a very healthful place stated Mr. Marano, especially for asthmatic and rheumatic patients. Two examples he spoke of were a farmer, formerly of Cloverdale who used to require a cane at all times, is now able to walk with ease and a Mr. O. at Cloverdale who suffered greatly from asthma previously, can now enjoy a glass of beer.

Royston Lumber Company Sold

Custodian's Largest One Transaction — $200,000

VANCOUVER.— Royston Lumber Company formerly operated by G. K. Uchiyama at Cumberland has been acquired by Arthur Stekl of Vancouver in a transaction reported to involve $200,000 according to a Province report.

The deal was made through the office of the Alien Property Custodian in Vancouver and was one of the largest transactions handled by the office.

It is understood, said the report that the deal involved purchase not only of the sawmill, which has a daily capacity of 40,000 feet of lumber, but some 60,000,000 feet of standing timber. The plant operated a planing mill, dry kilns, and other sawmill facilities and employed 50 men.

Arthur Stekl, a member of the Czecho - Slovak community, which has gained prominence in the forest industries in the recent years, was formerly associated with Eburne Sawmills Ltd., the report added.

Responsibility To See Fair Play

Because Japanese here were in the disadvantageous position of not having the franchise "it entails a special responsibility on the rest of us" to see that they get fair play, Dr. Norman F. Black told the Women's School of Citizenship at their meeting in the Medical Dental Auditorium.

Urging a democratic and friendly settlement of Canada's Japanese problem, Dr. Black said, "Our only hope for peace, order and decency in the world lies in the adoption of loyalty to the community of humanity as a whole."

He suggested closest collaboration with the United States in solving the vexing question.

アルバタではビーツ作り賃金六弗引上

コミション代表と共に現地から來西した丸野氏が

昨年の經驗や農園の實情をくわしく說明

オンタリオ、マニトバ兩州のシュガービーツ關係代表者がインテリアタウン各地を廻つて今年度に日本人家族を呼ぶ事につき向ふの實情を說明したが今度はアルバータ州からもセキュリテーコミション代表のラッセル氏とレイモンドで昨年ビーツ作りの經驗をつんだ丸野辰十氏が平原州のコミション監督リスター氏と共に各インテリアタウンを廻り月曜日にはカズローで

アルバータ州に於ける今年のシュガービーツ耕作の契約は昨年の一エーカー廿七弗から六弗引上げて最低基準三十三弗となつたが、日本人ビーツ勞働者の間ではこれをもつと引上げる運動をすゝめて居り、冬季のロギングキャンプ働きの賃金も昨年合宿材最低保證額が月三十七弗五十仙だつたのを六十弗に引き上げた

旨を言明した。又は丸野辰十氏の話の大要である。

◇

ビーツ作りの仕事は十二、三歳の子供にも出來ぬ事はないが決して樂な仕事ではない。昨年は秋の收穫も殆ど百パーセントだつたので日本人に對する信用もますく厚くなつたわけだが、決心一つで出來ることであり農業に何等經驗のなかつたものもやりとげたのである。アルバータ州内の移動日本人の連絡機關も最近コミションよりの求めもあつて成立し五名宛の幹部を選んで一般を代表する種々の交渉事その他の仕事をして居り、ビーツ作りの賃金についても向ふから六弗引上げて今年は三十三弗となつたが(四萬弗乃至六萬弗くらゐは增收の見込)更にこれを引上げるべく運動してゐる。

◇

自分(丸野氏)は六人家内で、おそへ行つたので、耕作反別の割當て(二十エーカーだつた)も十分でなかつたがデーオーク等も入れて農繁期中(約半年)約千弗の收入になり先づ食つては行けるといふところである。十八歳と二十三歳のボーイ二人はビーツ以外にヘーイシクやスラッシングの仕事に行つて一人百五十弗貯儲け冬季には山働きに行つてゐるがこれも相當の收入になることゝ思つてゐる。このほか夏のビーツ仕事の合間にはレスブリッヂとテーバーにブローデルのキャナリーがあつて若い人を働かせる事になつて居り娘のハウスオークもある。一概には云へぬが、先づ一家族三人の働き手があつたら何うにか食つて行けると思ふ。ただ小さい子供の澤山ある家族や身体虛弱者や老人には無理である。(生活の出來ぬ者にはコミションから補助を出してゐる)

リューマチスとセンソク

行くさき直に治るさいふ健康によい所

ハウスはまだ不完全なものが少數あるが、今年は先づ住居を完全にしてから更に日本人を呼ぶようにと交渉した結果其の約束を得て居り、こちらから家族を出發させる前に家族の員數や働き手の數等をよく調べた上で行き先きをあらかじめきめ、向ふへ着いてからゴタつかぬやうにする事になつてゐる。アルバータ州南部は健康にはとてもよい所で、殊にリューマチスやセンソクのあつた者は皆全快してゐる。ただ水はアルカリ性で質は惡くお茶など味がないが、これも慣れればなんでもなくなるらしい。水については其の貯藏所(シスターン)を備へるやうにとすゝめられ(しめて日本人が手間を出せば材料枚などはコミションが支給する事になつてゐる。

◇

アルバータ州のコミション代表ラッセル氏は日本人のために色々と盡力してくれて居り同氏の努力のおかげで白人農家の日本人に對する態度や待遇も隨分よくなつたと云はれてゐる。同氏はまた二世にたいしても其の將來にまで細心の心くばりをしてくれてゐて「入つた金を全部使ふやうな事をしてゐては戰後に立ち上れぬ」といふ風に助言してくれるなど、絕大の努力を拂つてくれてゐる。

グリンウッドから

栗田敏夫氏

オンタリオ州のシュガービーツ農地視察員としてグリーンウッドからは栗田敏夫氏が出張中である

相互扶助會

コールデールでも組織

(アルバータ州コールデール通信)レスブリッヂ市のビーシーセキュリテーコミション代表よりの求めにより北方區のピクチュアビュート方面より五名、南方區のコールデール、チーバー、レーモンド方面より五名の交渉委員を擧げたが此の結果當コールデールでも此の機を在留者の大會を開いて「相互扶助會」を組織し二月十四日には第一回總會を開いて左の如く役員を選擧した。

△會長—成毛誠輔△副會長—藤田又右衛門△議長—北龍太郎△副議長—佐賀清重△會計—大山盛保△監查役—田中、玉代勢、鳴神△幹事—岡野義雄、野村宗藏

この他「隣組委員」も選び當地方から前記交渉委員には成毛、藤田兩氏が選出された。(藤田生)

(アルバータ州の日本人移動者を南北兩區に大別して五名宛の委員をあげて居る事及北部の委員名は既報の如くだが南方區の委員は雨森光雄、岡元寅助、森下治一郎、成毛誠輔、藤田又右衛門の五氏である)

苺畑も荒廢

百五十萬弗位の收入が臺なし

フレザーヴァレーの日本人苺農家が移動した後にカストデアンによつて農者を再定住させる方策が立たなかつた爲めに一年百五十萬弗ぐらゐの收入が臺なしになつたと

ビーシーコースト・グロワース協會の代辯者は發表して居る。二千エーカーは既にダメになつた上にまだ/\惡くなりさうだが、苺畑は草だらけとなり、新しくラスベリーを植るために開墾した所も再びブッシュになりかけて居ると言ふのである。ビーシー州農業聯盟の會議に出席した右協會の代表者は、日本人苺農家の後を引受けた者のうち十九パーセントしかりーネして居らず其の他は單に雜草刈だけ働いたので新しい植付けの用意をすべきや否やに迷つたわけだとも語つて居る。

東京シンガポール

連絡の鐵道計畫

(聯合通信ニューヨーク發)日本政府大東亞省の山本熊一次官は議會の委員會に於て、政府は朝鮮の釜山からシンガポールに至る一大鐵道を敷設するためにタイ國や佛印から全的了解を得る事に最善をつくすであらうと述べた旨の東京發ラヂオ放送を聯合通信は接受した山本次官の說明によれば此の大鐵道は釜山から奉天、天津、南京、廣東、ハノイ、バンコックを經てシンガポールに達するもので、東京からシンガポールまでを十日以內で旅行できるやうにするものだといふ。

ロイストン製材所

賣り渡さる

内山健六氏が經營してゐた晩香坡の島のロイストン製材所は晩市のバーサー・スラコルが二十萬弗で買つた旨シヨヴィンス紙は報じてゐる。右は晩市にあるカストデアンの手を通じて取引されたもので同事務所で取扱つた最大の賣買だといはれるが右には一日四萬呎をきる製材所ばかりでなく約六千呎の立木がある山も含まれて居り、製材所には五十餘人が働いてゐたプラテンダミルやドライキルン其他一切の設備がしてあつた。右のスラコルはチェッコスロヴアキヤ人で元イーバーン製材所を共營してゐたことがあり近年木材界に頭角をあらはして來た男であるといふ。

二千も增加

昨年の漁業鑑札

(晩香坡發)戰前は每年のやうに漁業當局は新年早々から漁業ライセンスの發給で忙しかつたのであるが本年はこれがない。卽ち在來は前年末を以て失効する漁業ライセンスを更改するため日系人漁者が白人や土人漁者にさきがけして之れを申請してゐたものだがそれがなくなつたといふわけである。去る一九四一年の記錄では全漁業ライセンス數一萬三千六百二枚のうち二千九十枚は日系漁者のであつたが今年度の分はまだポチアーしか申請がないので果して右の全ライセンス數に到達するか否か疑問だと言はれてゐる。尤も一九四二年度のライセンス發給數は日本人のを除いて一萬五千三百八十に達し前年より二千枚も多かつたが、それは日本人が漁業界から退かされた結果多數の白人が漁業界に進出する決心をしたのも魚價がよかつたことも要因してゐると報告されてゐる。而して本年の漁業ライセンス數の合計は減少するかも知れないが漁業は重要產業でもあり戰爭遂行上からも必要とされてゐるので本年のシーズンの間に(頃に)は矢張り相當の數に達するだらうと見られてゐる。

◇

漁船處理委員會の手で賣り渡しのためカストデアンの手に渡してあつた日系漁者の漁船のうちピックアップボート三隻とギルネツター三十二隻はネルソン兄弟漁業會社に賣却された。同社では會社付の漁者に貸すのである。

病院へ造花

レモンクリーキの一女性から

レモンクリーキの「一女」からカズロ「ドクター下高原に宛て」造花一箱の小包と次の如き手紙が屆けられた。

「本包にて手製の造花を少々お送り致しましたから御手數乍ら看護婦さんにお願ひして院か病室[illegible]の病室に飾つて下さい。何分素人のもてあそびに致した物とて材料も思ふにまかせず見苦しき處もあれど皆様の慰みになりますれば幸ひと存じます」

手紙の料金

四月一日から

一仙宛引上げ

オタワ議會下院にイルズレー藏相が發表した豫算案によると來る四月一日から郵便の料金は一仙宛引上げる(はがきは不變)ことになりタバコ類の稅金も一ぺんに上る事になつた。

出生

▲マニトバ州ドミニオンシテーの吉貝、アートドの田村勝彦家では二月十一日と十二日に男兒誕生。

死亡

▲カズローの藤満氏長男克巳さん(四ヶ月)は二月二十四日病死二十六日合同教會にて清水牧師司式にて葬儀を執行した。

◀ ニューカナデアン購讀申込用紙 ▶

Subscribe Now To . . .

The New Canadian

THE NEW CANADIAN
KASLO, B. C.

Please find enclosed $.............. for which

● Renew my subscription to The New Canadian
● Enter my subscription to The New Canadian
(Please check.)

御送金の際下記にマークして下さい。
●引續き購讀……☐ ●新購讀……☐
◎住所變更の場合は舊アドレスも知らして下さい
◎フールネームを書いて下さい

Name ____________________

Address ____________________

____

Subscription Rate: 40c per month
$2 for six months in advance

移動農家の便益を圖る アルバータ州の購買組合

事務所は休息場や娯樂場ともなる

米國側の轉住所で協同組合が盛んに行はれて好成績をあげてゐる事は既報の如くであるが、アルバータ州ピクチュアビュートにも購買組合があつて移動日本人農家の大なる便宜となり利益となつてゐる。以下は此購買組合の主任をしてゐる河村勇哲開教使が本紙の求めに應じて知らして來た概況である。

ピクチュアビュートの購買組合はレイモンド佛教會に從前より附屬してゐた組合の支店である。日本人移動後三回に亘つてレイモンドより食料品の運搬を試みたが何かにつけて不便であり且つ新しいビズネスライセンスの事もあつて行き惱みがあつたところへ、たまたま佛教會支部設立運動が起り、レイモンド佛教會の諒解のもとに昨年十月中旬河村開教使がピクチュアビュートに移動すると同時に購買組合も移轉し其の後同地で支店の經營をやつてゐる。

九十パーセントは組合に加入

組合は組合員組織にして一年一弗の會費を徴收し組合員のみに品物を分ち利益配當はしない事にしてゐる。現在のところ移動日本人の九十パーセント餘りがこれに加入してゐる。日本食料品は昨年夏頃より殆どなくなり、醬油は一度も手に入らず米、味噌はごく少量づゝとなつて、しかもそれを得るのに非常に困難してゐる。そこで米の不足を補ふためにポツト・バーレーを粉にすゝめて居るが、これは新斯大豐で日本流の製飯が出來る。その代價は二十四斤入で一弗二、三十仙ぐらゐである。アルバータには大豆が幾らか出來るので出來るだけこれを求め家庭に於て味噌をつくるやうにし、且つ自家用醬油の製造法も一般に教へてゐる。（味噌は既につくつて食べてゐるが、醬油の方は未だテーブルに上るまでに至つてゐない。醬油は支那人が持つてゐるが味の良くないのを法外な値で賣つてゐるやうである）組合で取扱つてゐる副食物としては晩市より鰊鮭、レスブリッヂのホールセールより當國製の食料を種々と多量に取寄せてゐる。その他各種の雜貨やクルーツその他かの農産物も取扱つて組合員の便宜をはかつて居り、日本製の藥品化粧品は本店のレイモンドでは近藤藥店の品、支店では識心堂のが豐富に來てゐる。

購買組合は品物を賣る以外に、休息場となり娯樂場ともなり郵便局の助手にもなつてゐるといふ風に一般の便宜をはかる所が大きい。ただ遠方に居る人々が皆日のやうに自動車がないために十分に購買組合を利用して貰ふことができないのと、日本人の主食物が不十分である點が遺憾である。

佛教靑年會創立

ピクチュアビュートで

（アルバータ州ピクチュアビュート通信）昨年十月中旬河村開教使が當地に移動して佛教會が創立せられたのに續いで本年一月十七日には佛教靑年會も發會式を擧げ役員は次の通り決定した。

△顧問—河村開教使、市野小三郎、宮川斎次郎△相談役—中村巻三郎△幹事長—中島悟△幹事志風博德△副幹事長—茂見高明△議長—豊田好信△會計—栗山正己△監査役—茂見昌次、伊藤傳△日校主任—伊藤博△日本語書記—中島仁△社交部長—鈴木久雄△英語書記—市野讓二△運動部長—市野國男△演藝部長—茂見昌次△辯論部長—志風博德

又一月下旬には娯樂機關としてピンポン臺を設置した。そして二月七日には第一回の例會を開催したが處女會創立相談のため女子靑年も集まり、茶菓談話會もあつてにぎやかだつた。

佛教會支部

コールデールでも 最近創設さる

（アルバータ州コールデール通信）當地の先住者田中年太郎氏やビート州よりの移動者岡野福藏氏その他有志の奔走によつて當地にも佛教會が創立せられ「レイモンド支部實藏院佛教會」といふ名稱を附し二月十四日には第二回の集會が開かれレイモンド本部よりは生田開教使、高瀬會長、斎藤光雄氏等も參會、役員は次の通り選出された。

△會長—岡野福藏△副會長—田中年太郎、辻龍太郎△幹事—岡野義雄△會計—西村源吾△監査役—阿里松完、森崎藤治、園田粲△内陣係—高山留吉、大谷太郎△評議員—宇都宮源治、古瀬彌吉、浦野鶴吉、山下辰三、大山盛善、松井桂次郎、山本政雄、下村、野村宗薦、松本條次郎、鳴神勝次郎、成毛誠輔、玉代勢宮次、西貫鶴岳、濱崎浦助、比嘉親榮、大城諦助、名護永郎、玉城發榮、後新門仁作、金城太郎、親川清

この地方に在住する家族は先住者四十、移動者七十であるが其の殆んどが名前も顔も知らずに過ごして來たのに此の佛教會創立を機緣に一同が會合し法悅にひたり得る事は誠に喜ばしい事であり毎月第二と第四の日曜日の集會は今後ますます盛んになつて行く事と思はれる。なほ開教使はピクチュアビユートとレイモンドから交替に來られる事になつてゐる（ミヌ生）

小春の陽氣

昨今のサンドン

（サンドン二月廿八日）サンドンも暖くなつた。十月以來はじめて土を見て小春の陽氣となり、セキユリテーコミッションと日本人委員會との協調も可なり圓滿に行つて居り薪の配給も充分に行き渡るやうになつたし委員會で斡旋してゐる米の配給もうまく行つてゐる。

▲視察員出發——東部のシユガービーツ耕作地視察員として當地からは松井徹郎氏が各タウンの代表者に加はり過日出發した。

▲郵便物の取扱ひ——在住者の便宜をはかるため日本人委員會ではコミッション當局と折衝中であつたところ諒解を得て、今後サンドンに屆いた郵便物はコミッションの手を經て日本人委員會へ渡り、委員會事務所から宛名人に直接渡す事になつた。此の結果書留や小包物は最も速に且つ落ちなく本人の手に入るやうになるであらう。

▲サンドン最初の結婚式——福井縣人福島次雄氏（庄太郎氏次男）と中原政子孃（繁太郎氏次女）とは伊藤平造、鶴山福松兩夫妻の媒妁で二月廿七日佛教會堂で片津開教使の司式によりサンドン初めての結婚式を擧行した。

▲婦人會の活動——創立日淺きサンドン婦人會も健全な歩みを續け各方面に向つて活潑な動きを見せてゐるが料理講習會を開いて家庭の節約を計る事を申し合せたり手藝や趣味の向上にも努力する筈である。（杉方生）

七百餘名の男女が就働中

だん〳〵整つて行くタシメ村で ビーツ農地行にも關心を示す

（タシメ二月十一日發）急速に變化する戰況と日本人男子移動問題が新聞のトップを賑はした昨年の今頃に比すれば「落ついた氣持」といふ點に於て雲泥の差を認められる今日此頃である。小春日和ののどかさも追々と迫つて來る。このタシメに平和郷（まだ理想的とまではいかないが）を築き上げたうちには獻身的に工事にたづさはつた就働者はもちろん、あらゆる不平不滿や部分的な反感等を押しこらへた精神的犧牲があるのである。斯うして住みよき村がだんだん理想的になつて來る事は、外部に向つての發展的移住が阻害されはしないだらうかといふ憂ひがないでもない。しかし去る二月八日にオンタリオ州からシユガービーツ農地への家族移住をすゝめに來たのに對しては條件が良いやうなので詳細の點につき事務所を訪れる人が可なりあつた。

◇

目下タシメに於てペイローカにのつてゐる就働者は男女合計で七百餘名、臨時に少年組も雪のけ人夫として山路に活動してゐる。醫療部のスタッフは一月末から新築の大病院に移轉したが現在の入院患者は十五名である。學校は開校以來休まず續けられ奧田博、日高テル子兩氏が不慣れの教師達をよく指導して熱心な教授ぶりを見せてゐる。近く父兄母姉會も組織されることになつて居り學務委員會と協力して活動する事になつてゐる。今週より圖書館も新設され讀書家を喜ばせてゐるが、まだ〳〵少量なので圖書の增加が希望されてゐる。商店報のマネーオーダーにたいする十パーセントの手數料徵收は當局者の言明通り本月から撤廢された。（土井初）

青年はスポーツに 中老は俳句を

（タシメ通信）當地では建設、整備と次から次の仕事におはれてゐるため娯樂機關の設置がおくれてゐる有樣でただ青年層の人々が時時ダンスやバスケットボールをやるくらゐの事であつたが最近竹田基村、宮本孝太、加藤佳月の諸氏が主唱して俳句會を組織し一月廿九日の晩第一回の會合を開き、今後毎月第三の土曜日に例會を開くことにし當番幹事として佳月、見山兩氏を擧げた。同夜は席題「冬」「冬空」で苦吟し、できた四十三句を互選し各句について批評した。

先住者の幹旋に 深く感謝

（オカナガンセンター通信）昨年の春晩市を引揚げて此ウインフィールドに移り馴れぬ畑仕事や果樹園働きをしながら早や一年たつたこゝはケロナへ十六哩ヴアーノンへ十八哩で此の方面には日本人農家三十餘家族と獨身者や移動者を加へて日本人百七、八十名が居住して居り、古き歷史を有する安友會があつて色々と活動してゐるが移動日本人學童の入學問題などについても種々と盡力してくれ、移動して來た無經驗者の就職幹旋なども多忙中にも拘らず親切にしてくれるので、吾々移動者一同も小林、小山兩氏閒や、宍戸幹事をはじめ諸氏の奮斗に感謝してゐる。（松本生）

日本藥販賣を開始

アルバータ州ウエリングの宇都宮作太郎氏は別項廣告の如く、當局からライセンスを受けて日本人向け食料品の取次販賣と藥品の取扱をして居り、各種の日本クスリや小賣物類のメールオーダーに應じてゐる。同氏の宅はレイモンドから西南西でレスブリッヂへは十八哩のハイウエーにある。

消息

▲負傷入院中だつたテート・ボードフロストの福田武氏は一月末に退院した。

インテリアタウンの讀者へ

御詫び

過日一番組家庭訪問の際當キャンプに一名の病氣にて休業の自己を餘儀なくされ全ての家への許可證の手續き不行屆にて二番組のパスが許可されず遂に一週間延期の止むなきに至り各方面の皆樣に申譯無き御迷惑をかけ誠に申譯ありません。今後十分注意致しますから平に御許しの程失禮作ら紙上を以て御詫び申上ます。

ヤトドクリー・委員會

日本藥品販賣

日本製藥各種、小間物一切のメールオーダーに應じます

○山崎化學會社製の藥品、驗炎、デプテリー、急性肺炎、定價六弗五十仙

○日本人向食料品一切取次販賣は目下準備中

宮山製藥カナダ一手販賣所

T. Utsunomiya Welling, Post Office, Alberta

長男克己儀二十六日午後一時半キャンプ合同教會に於て本間牧師の司式の下に葬儀執行の處多忙中にも不拘多數御會葬被下難有厚く御禮申上候 略儀ながら以紙上厚く御禮申上候

一九四三年二月二十六日

父 [illegible]
母 [illegible]
長女 [illegible]
親族總代 [illegible]
同 [illegible]
友人總代 [illegible]
同 [illegible]

ニューカナデアン

在加日本人の聲の獨立不偏の週刊紙

購讀料一部十仙 六ヶ月前金二弗

編輯兼發行人 生山圓人
日本文編輯者 梅月高市
社員 近藤庄一
同 伊藤良太
工場部 辻弘太郎

社説

多くの期待は出來ぬ

―官有林就働禁止法取消問題―

ビーシー州で永いこと存續してゐた東洋人勞働者を官有林に就働することを禁止する法律を最近オタワ政府が取消した事は、非デモクラチックな人種的差別に反對してゐた有らゆるカナダ人が快哉として喜び迎へてゐる所であらう。右の問題に關して如何なる手段がとられるかについては未だ明かにされてゐないが、ビーシー州インテリアの伐木業者がゴーストタウンにゐる日本人勞働者を雇傭し得るやうになるだらうとは想像できる。若し然うだつたら、就働口が繼續的に減少しつゝあるインテリアタウン居住者の多くは、此の就職の機會を與へられることを歡迎するであらう。

しかしながら、前政府の決定を原則問題としてとる場合は、成程には利益であつても、其の前途にたいして餘り熱中するわけには行かないのである。若し多數の者が斷がる伐木に就き得ると考へるのだつたら、殊に然うである。何故といふにヴイクトリア政府からの放逐出では特に目立つてゐるからである。彼等は、日本人を官有林に働かせたら山火事の危險があるなどさへ公然と言明してゐるのである。

此の問題にたいする多くのビーシー州人の偏見は、最早や傳統的な感情となつてゐるのである。そこで、ビーシー州の立法者の態度は非妥協的であり、かゝる感情や態度が續くかぎり、ビーシー州内に於て若し、現在にしろ又は戰後にしろ、正常生活に復歸しようとする有らゆる努力の前途には、容易ならぬ障碍があるわけだ。

それに代る他の途は、吾々の思慮ある友人たちが率つて支持してゐるところの――カナダの他の部分に廣く散らばつて發展の途を講ずるといふ方策である。言ふまでもなく、それはビーシー州内に小さくなつて居るよりも冒險の多いことであり且つツラい事であるかも知れない。さりながら、それは新生活への新鮮なる出立であり、永い間つゞいてきた偏見と反對が除かれて了ふまでは、ビーシー州内では想像するだに及びもつかぬほどの、より確固たる幸福な將來を築くものであるのだ。

ビーツ耕作賃金 値上げの快報

アルバータ州南部のシユガービーツ農地にあつてビーツを作り、カナダに圖り知れざる貢獻をしてゐる約三千人の日本人に對して、本年のビーツ耕作契約の賃金は一エーカーにつき昨年の二十七弗から三十三弗に引上げられたといふ快報がもたらされてゐる。この一エーカーにつき六弗の賃金引上げは、豫測しなかつた困難と屢の痛さを忍んで奮闘した多くの家族にとつて當然與へらるべき增收ではあるが、過去一ヶ年の經驗と此の値上げによつて、今年は更に耕作反別も增加することゝ見られて居る。

本年更に日本人家族を呼ばうとして運動してゐる東部の各州が、それぞれ「自分のところが好い」と說明して色々な條件を提示してゐるのは興味あることである。オンタリオ州には日本人代表者が視察に赴いてゐるので今に詳細な報告がもたらされてくるであらうが、同州では氣候のやわらかい事や、一年中を通して好い仕事口がある點を指摘して居り、マニトバ州では移動日本人と先住のカナダ人との關係をすばらしく良くすることに成功してゐると言つてゐる。而してアルバータ州でも日本人を更に入れようとして居り賃金が良いといふ點を力說してゐるが、もちろん何處へゆくかは移住しやうとする人自身できめなければならぬことである。

俳句を作る人々への希望

梅月高市

青葉潮し白鐵卽ち野天風呂
大樽引き大根で選む數へけり
有難や湯に浮ふる七十翁

×

俳句を作らぬ私に斯ういふ句がピタリと來て、いつまでも心のカメラに燒きついたやうに殘つてゐるのは何故であらうか？それはそれを詠んだ人の心境とその時の情景とが餘すところなく、この短い十七文字の中に現はれてゐるからだと、私は假て思ふのである。

俳句を作るには、その作法や技術も勿論大切であらう。がそれよりも俳句を作る心構への方が第一義でなければならぬと、私には思はれる。よくある互選句會とか、何々選とかいふ句の、高點順にならべられた上位の方の句に、およそ好いものがない――勿論素人が見てだ――と感じるのは、作句をしないで、ただ見せてもらつてゐるだけの私たちのうちでは、多くの人々が同感ではないかと思ふが如何。互選にしろ、何々選にしろ恰度學校の先生が子供の試驗答案に點を附けるやうなもので、一定の作法と技巧に準じて、俳壇の句に似たやうなものや一寸した技巧のうまいのが、人目につきやすくよく出來てゐたりして高點になるのかも知れない。已むを得ないことだとも言へる。

しかし、「生活そのものが俳句であり、俳句そのものは生活の表現である」といふ氣持で作句するのでなかつたら、カナダに於けるわれ〳〵の俳句は、いつまでたつても日本俳壇の後塵を拜してゐるに止まり、決して發達しないであらう。人間の生活にうぬぼれが來たり、高慢ちきになつたりしたら最早や向上は望まれない。あくまで謙虛に、しかも全人格を全生活をさらけ出して――すぱりと言つてのける、さういふ句を私は見せて貰ひたいのである。

×

東京音樂學校教授の稀音家六四郎氏は「藝への心構へ」につき次の如く言つてゐるが、これは俳句をつくる人々への參考にもならうかと思ふ。

「藝のうまさ、まづさを批評する時、大抵の場合その技術の巧拙を問題にするが、私に言はせれば、藝は技術の問題にあるのでなくして、その人の精神、言ひかへればその人間にあるのである。人間とは何か、魂である。魂が出來てゐなくて、藝などは斷じて生じて來ないのである。いくら技術そのものが優れて居ても人間が出來て居なければ、眞にその業は人の胸を打つことは出來ぬ。藝の練磨とは、卽ち人間の練磨に外ならぬ。一藝に通ずれば百藝に達す――とは今更、私が申述べるまでもなく既に明らかなことである。

×

「私は九歲の時から三味線を始めた。もう五十年以上たつ譯であるが、その間、曲そのものは人に敎はり、また私自身も作曲した。併し私は決して特別な嚴しい稽古はしたことはない。ただ寢ても覺めても、凡そ物に觸れることは三味線だつた。忘我の境――人間自分を忘れゝば心よこしまなことはない。三味線をひく情緒は、芝居を見ても、繪を見ても、外を歩いて居ても、凡そ總て心に觸れるものを師とすべきだ。人と競爭したりまた人を羨んだり、嫉妬したり、往々藝人に有り勝ちの此の心の醜さ、――こんなものをかけら程でも心に抱いたら、もうその藝は光りを失つて了ふ。今更こんなことを私が言はなくてもわかり過ぎて居るのだが、このわかり過ぎてゐることが、中々實行出來ないとは情ない。

「話が修養談みたいになつて恐縮だが、では三味線のうまい、まづいは、どうして分るか、――一番よい聽きわけ方は、――傍で聞いて居て、やかましくなく、遠くで聞いてもよく分る。これが上手い三味線。下手な三味線は、傍で聞いてうるさく、遠くでは一向よく分らない。まあ、やつて御覽なさい、物になるには十年たつぷりかゝります。」

×

俳人諸氏へ對して大變失禮なことを書いたが、もつと〳〵よい俳句を盛んにつくつてもらひたいといふ心持からである。俳句大いに作るべし矣。かうした不安な世相殊にも不安定な狀態のもとにおかれてゐるわれ〳〵は、俳句でもつくつて心の落ちつきを得――それによつて見聞をはつだう、徒らなる遊びに流れたりしない限りにおいてだ――前途の考察も靜かにめぐらす事が大いに必要だと思ふ。

梅

マニトバ州 雪松小作

東風吹かば匂ひおこせよ梅の花
あるじなしとて春なわすれそ

菅公のこの名歌は誰れでも知つてゐる。ビーシーの私の家の庭前に純粹の日本渡來の梅の木が二本ある。こゝ數年來芳香馥郁たる花を共に見事な實を結んでゐた。一昨年の如きは四斗樽に二つも立派な梅干が出來上り晩香坡にまで出荷したものであつた。

去年の春も美しい花をつけたのであつたが移動問題で一日として安き日はなく、いつ花が咲き、いつ散つたかも知れぬうちに綠の青葉を見出したのであつた。其の五月下旬に遂に私たちも住みなれたビーシー州を後に、まだ見ぬ異郷マニトバに移る事になつた。多年愛育した梅の木は既にソラ豆大の實を結んでゐた。

九月の或日、私のもとにビーシー州から一個の小包が送り屆けられた。「玉手箱」をあけて見ると意外にも、それはシソに包まれたきれいな梅干であつた。畏友テー氏の好意が梅干となつて私の家に贈いたのであつた。一家をあげて歡喜した。

ビーシー州にも新春が來て主はなくとも梅の花も咲いてゐるであらう。

忍苦

リルエツト 山口[illegible]

私は最近斯う思ふ。――自分は一個の王者の要望で生れ、丈夫[illegible]の達人でもなり、金のあらゆる欲望をほしいまゝにしながら、なほ人生の滿足を得ることが出來ないために贅澤にそれに王冠をのがれて山中に走り、樹下石上を宿として身を苦しめ禁欲してはじめて人生の最後の目的を達することを得た大聖釋迦牟尼佛のことを。

私は昨年六ヶ月間の[illegible]キャンプ生活を經驗した。二月の末に當ふかきロッキー山中のレンガーに行つて、炎熱焼くが如き八月にブリンストンに移動し、其處でのタルエートに來て今は農業經營者のある生活をしてゐるが、僻けつくやうな日光や寒風吹雪の時に、人生の嚴酷を知りてきたべられるのは拜金が樹下石上の苦しみを思へば何んでもない。粒々辛苦の雨が一個にして自分に働しても決して動せず屈せず、寧ろに農業を樂として天然の力を適當に用ひて行く事に快味を感ずれば幸福である。幸福とは快樂を伴ふ心ある勤勞の連續である。きたない乞食にも幸福があり王者にも不幸がある。過去現在未來を想到する人間の精神力は幸福を作り上げる要素でもある。この要素を經驗してこそはじめて人生の意義を把握することができる。若しみは快樂の試練であり研究鍛錬は勝共の生命である。與へられたる運命に身を犠して勞れず屈せず人生の運動を進む時に於て快樂を感ずるのみである。

日系人も他のカナダ人同様に人力總動員の管掌下におかれる模様

セレクチヴサーヴイス當局が職業別表を調査中

オタワ政府のナショナル・セレクチヴ・サーヴイス（國家人力總動員部）ではインテリアタウンに於ける日本人職業別表を調査中であるといふが此の結果日系人も人力動員部の管掌下に置かれる事になるかも知れぬと見られてゐる。右の職業別調査表は各インテリアタウンの監督の手許で作製しオタワ政府勞働大官であり人力總動員部の首腦であるマクナマラ氏に提出したのであるが勞働大官は日本人移動と再定住問題を處理してゐるので日本人も人力總動員部で取扱はれるやうになるのは論理的歸結であるとも云へる。最近セキユリテーコミション當局は「ナショナル・セレクチヴ・サーヴイス當局は日本人の職業別調査に大なる關心を持つてゐる」とニューカナデアン紙に知らして來てゐたが、移動が完了して以來日本人を再定住させる問題は右の方向へと進んでゐたものであり、昨年十一月セレクチヴサーヴイス當局が國内の雇主に對して「人種や皮膚の色や信條の理由によつて勞働者を差別待遇したら勞働力供給を斷つ」と強硬なる警告を發したり十二月に入つて勞働相がコリンス氏を「日系本人再定住計畫指揮者」に任命し最近領政府がビーシー州の官有林で東洋人が就働するのを禁じてゐた法律を取り消したりしたのも右の動きに關連がある事だと思はれる。米國側で再定住と職業斡旋の爲に轉住所内の有らゆる日系人の再登録を行つてゐるのもカナダ側の動きを助成したことであらう。

總ての人々を働らかせて 必要なる物資を最大限度に生産

ナショナル・セレクチヴ・サーヴイスはカナダの人力を最も有用に使用して必要なる物資を最大限度に生産する事を目標として運營されてゐるものであり、總ての人々は働き、人力は任意的に重要生産に向けられるといふ趣旨ではあるが、それがうまく行かぬ場合は人力總動員規定を適用する事になつてゐる。右の規定は一九四二年四月にオタワ政府が發令したもので去る一月に修正補足され、有らゆる雇傭を管理し得る事になつてゐる（二月廿日の本紙上の廣告參照）而して其の計畫では有らゆる人々を其の技能と經驗に從つて適當なる仕事に就け賃金は普通行はれてゐる所に依り必要に應じては勞働者を一場所から他の場所に移し、特別な事情に應じられるやうにするためには政府が補助金も支給する事になつてゐるので、若し日本人も此の規定下におかれる事になると多くの者は特別なる狀態の下に置かれてゐるので規定も部分的に修正される事にならう。又現に他のカナダ人に適用されてゐる規定によると十六歳から五十八歳までの者は若し七日間臨實なる仕事がなかつた場合は登録し、セレクチヴサーヴイス當局の與へる適當なる仕事を受諾して働かなければならぬ事になつてゐる。此の「適當なる」仕事口といふのは本人の身體の狀態、技能、經驗、在來の收入、生計を營んで行く上の本人の責任、居住地から就働地までの距離等を考慮して決定されるのである。又雇主、勞働者双方とも解雇も離職に七日間の豫告を發して産業に支障を起させぬやうにするといふ規定もあり、就職にも雇傭にもセレクチヴサーヴイス當局からパーミットを得なければならぬ。

農業勞働者も農地勞働力を保障するために別項で管理されてゐるが農業勞働者は軍隊に入るか又は一年六十日以内都市以外の仕事に就くほかは當局から特別許可を得なければ農地を去る事は出來ぬ事になつてゐる。

インタン二世を農業勞働に

（オタワ發）カナダの農業勞働者不足を救ふために捕虜若しくはイタリー人及び日系二世のインターニーを使ふことになるかも知れぬと傳へられてゐる。即ち特に日本人はシュガービートや大豆の耕作に當らせるだらうが、いつしよに住まはせて個々の農家からは遠ざけることになるだらうといふ。又ドイツ人に關しては彼等は農業勞働には使用せず是れまで通り圍ひの中にとぢこめておく事にならうと云はれて居るが彼等を雇ひたいといふ者もなく、イタリー人や日本人とは別に考へられてゐるのである。右の日本人やイタリー人を農業勞働に使ふ事については人力總動員部で目下計畫中で何れ勞働大臣から發表されるだらうといふ。

インテリアの木材産業で大体二千名を使ふつもり
散在せる就働地で一ケ所十數名宛

（晩香坡發）インテリアの木材業者の間では大体二千人ぐらゐの日本人を漸次ソーミルやロギングキャンプに使用できるやうになるだらうと一般に考へられてゐると奥地の木材業者協會のハンバリー會長は述べてゐる。右のためには先づ第一に日本人就働可能者の數や技術等をたしかめ次には大急ぎでミルやキャンプで增員を要求してゐる向きを調べるといふ方法をとるのだが既に或程度の事は判明してゐるのだとハンバリー氏は言つてゐる。インテリアのミルの中には人員不足のために休業してゐるのもあるが日本人を雇へたら再開できるのもあり、仕事は小さくて方々に散在して居り何れも十數名づゝぐらゐの日本人しか雇へぬので、きぬだらうといふ。而して戰時の木材業では沿岸の大會社に於けるが如き高い標準の技術は必要でなく、丈夫で才智のある者でさへあつたら經驗はなくても結構やつて行けるとハンバリー氏は語つてる。

○

インテリアの木材産業に日本人を就働させることに關してはセキユリテーコミションでも、インテリアタウンを失職させておくよりも有用なる就職口を與へるものであるといふところから之れを歡迎するといふ態度をとつてゐるが、インテリア木材業者協會では長いこと日本人雇傭の運動をしてゐたもので最近オタワ政府が官有林に東洋人を就働させることを禁止するビーシー州の法律を取り消したので其の途が開かれたのである。

二世十二名 奥地でミル運轉

（ビーシー州ラムビー通信）當地から三十四哩奥のスコワアレーで十二名の日系二世がシザレフト會社のミルを運轉してゐるが同處で乾五萬呎を切る豫定である。ラムビー及ヴアーノンから十七哩の所で其のミルの運轉は圓滑に行つてゐる從業者は河野、荒木兄弟、杉山兄弟、出崎、荒木、神崎、松崎、海内、深山、榮田の諸君である。

「二世リパテイーユニオン」

香地の二世團体と連絡をとり共通問題に當る爲 カズローの青年男女が組織

カズロー在住の日系青年男女五十餘名は去る二月廿六日の會合で新に二世の團体として「二世リパテイー・ユニオン」（假稱）を組織する事になつた。カナダ内各地にある他の二世グループと連絡をとつて共通の問題に關し一体となつて行動しようとするものであつて趣旨に掲げられた役員は規則の起草に當ると共に直に他の青年團体と連絡をつけることになつたが、カズローに於ては社會の諸問題に關して活動すると共に移動日本人が今日直面してゐる重要問題をとりあげて研究會を開く等の事をする筈である。

日本人問題解決は米國と協調して

（晩香坡發）ブラック博士は最近開かれた婦人の市民權問題研究會の集會に於て演説した中で「この國の日本人は選擧權を附與されてゐないために種の悪い立場におかれてゐるのであるが、彼等が公正なる取扱ひを受けるやうにしてやることは『吾々に課せられてゐる責任である』と言明し、カナダの日本人問題解決のためにデモクラチツクにして親切な方法をとらねばならぬ事を主張し「世界の平和と秩序と正義に對する吾々の唯一の望みは人間社會全体にたいする忠實をつくすことにかゝつてゐるのだ」と言ひ、日本人問題解決は米國と密接なる協調を保つて之れに當る必要があると提言した。

領州議會で再び日本人問題

（オタワ發）コモンウス、アルバートユー選出のニール代議士（獨立）はオタワ議會下院で、戰後日本人を追放し今後日本人移民がカナダに入つて來ぬやうに保證せよと主張した旨新聞は報道して居るがニールは右の點を今度講和に決定して其の事を平和條約に明記させなければならぬと主張したさうである。

○

（ヴイクトリア發）スキーナ選出のケンニー代議士（自由黨）はビーシー州議會に於て「シーシーエフは日本人問題に對する態度を公表せよ」と要求した。シーシーエフは議會をサウンデングボードに使つて風がどちら向きに吹くかを見ようとしてゐるのだが、ビーシー州民は彼等が日本人問題を何う取扱はうとしてゐるかを知る權利があるのだといふわけで次の如く主張した。

「シーシーエフは數年前日本人に選擧權を附與する事を本氣になつて考慮したものであるが、若し二萬五千人の日本人が一つか二つの地方に固まつてゐて其の大部分が選擧權を持つてゐたとしたら、勢力均衡のかぎは彼等の手に握られて吾等の運命は何ういふ事になつてゐたかも知れないのである。僅數日前にシーシーエフの首領は此の前の選擧に於て若しシーシーエフが一萬五千票の投票をウマく配分してゐたら二十三名の代議士を選出する事が出來た筈だと述べたが、若し二萬三千票もの投票が配分されたら何ういふ事になるであらう。問題解決に關してビーシー州民を滿足せしめ得る一つの方法は日本人を送還してしまふことだ。領政府は、目下他の州に行つてゐる日本人は戰後には再び沿岸に歸らせると約束してゐるときいてゐるが、若し吾等に彼等を歸らせる權利があるのだつたら、彼等を日本へ歸す權利もあるわけだ。」

東印度人代表が參政權要求

（ヴイクトリア發）ビーシー州内の東印度人は去る火曜日州政府に對して人種の故を以て彼等が拒否されてゐる投票權と其權を與へと要求した。ターバンをつけた前大戰のパフー・シン歸還兵と現にカナダ軍に加はつて居るパンジン、パツドオールの二將年兵士とがヴイクトリアに赴いて州政府閣僚に陳情したのである。

東部カナダの仕事口

▲オンタリオ州ビームスヴイルで日本人を雇つてゐるブラドン・ム氏は今回夏に裏の賄番に働く經驗あるガーデナーを求めてゐる ▲又モントリオル及ハミルトンには數の家庭番の口があり何れも希望者はコミションのミセス・ブースに照會の事。